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THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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NO. 511.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era THE HILL-SIDE RUIN.

BY RUTH HARPER.

Hearkon! it is the passing bell! May Christ's pure mercy shield us well! List to the tale I have to tell.

steaven's blue dome bendeth over all; You slender brooklet's broken fall

Makes silver chimings musical. But where it nears the old thorn tree

Quick ceaseth all its gentle glee.

Sullen it grows, and dark of blee.

Mark yonder ruin, blackening where The blasted clms stand high and bare

Once it arose, a castle fair. Within its walls dwelt maidens three

Twain were swart and ill to see; e third was fair as angels be

Two night-hawks and a dove, in sooth, For twain were false, and void of ruth The third, all gestleness and truth

And hill and valley, far and near, Broad flowing stream, and lovely mere. And herds of kine and antiered deer, Were that one maiden's birthright fair

And she was dowered past comis womanhood and beauty rare. and's angel was the to the poor,

Sceming herself but His bestower. The other twain were Envy's thrall. Where Envy reigns, she spreads a pall

Misshapen thoughts grew in their brain,

Like beasts of prey in noisome den br knotted snakes in caves unseen Unmeet it were to tell each wile

They practiced, wearing hollow smile, Unering soil, feigning words the while There came a day of festive glee,

With guests of high and low degree, And many an eye wore softened light,

To see that lovely lady bright, vesture like her spirit, white A golden zone around her waist,

And wreaths of pearl upon it traced; But lovelier was the form it graced And in the dark folds of her hair,

White Provence roses drooping rare; Her neck and brow were far more fair. She greeted all with gentle grace

And moved among them in her place. The light of beauty on her face. And gathered round the festal board,

The raby wine in chalice poured, She pledged them fair with consteous word Then drank. And never more she spoke;

Switt as the summer lightning stroke, Death-spasms o'er her white face broke Then sad uprose the funeral wail. Those other twain, all guilty pale,

Their thought was all of stores of gold. And broad domain, and castle bold,

Whitened the vales that lay below

Wrapped lower and battlemented Then rose in spirals wild and tall.

All thunder-seathed, remain alone

Sur sometimes, still, at dead of night,

And then the stars grow shadowy pale,

The leaves all shudder through the vale

For the National Era. FASHIONABLE FOOTPRINTS.

BY MRS. BELL SMITH.

Lovers, like devotees in religion, must have their confessors. Blinded by the little god, they reach out for guidance; and, as the blind leggar has his dog, each lover must have his victimized listener. They are not very nice in with the place. Your maid in all comedy is possessed of her mistress' love, as in all trageadulges elegant insanity in white satin, with her back hair down. What farce or five act rayety ever opened, that Master Sir Charles was not pouring into the ear of Thomas or Gregory the virtues and beauties of Clarissa, doubt and uncertainty?" an heiress? Sir Charles talks from elegant topotherwise they are on the same footing, for Love, the great leveller, sees no distinction. The hint dropped by Captain Wattles in ref-This is very amusing—to spectators; yet it is erence to the present, was not lost upon O'Hallarare. I have seen the most brilliant girl benegotiations were pending. It is well that this do men and women make of themselves, that, ment. had reason one look, the course of true love would be interrupted altogether, until judgment

Wardour seized upon Captain Wattles, and lears, and troubles. It was very amusing to note with what attention the young lover would isten to the advice of the old, prim Captain, a milliner's shop. Returning from the assembly at midnight, when the Captain was sleepy

proposed a promenade on the piazza. What do you think of that, Captain?" "Good. I think the manifestation decidedly

"Well, what would you do under the circum-

stances, Captain?" "Why, I would watch an opportunity, my boy: throw myself upon my knees"—
"Nonsense, Captain; kneeling went out

a decided position. I'd unmask my batteries, to morrow, say?"

ever she throws out."
"Oh! I have tried serenading—gave fifty dollars to the Germania band for a serenade.

Twenty windows were raised, forty ears listened—twenty bouquets were showered down. I selected one with a gold ring and a lock of hair as the one. Hang any one fool enough to serenade the front of a hotel. After I had kissed the bouquet into nothing, wore the fool-ring, and treasured up the lock of hair for a week, I discovered they came from a widow of fifty—the hair false at that."

A grim chuckle from the old Captain dis-concerted Wardour so, that he rushed into bed, to wear out the sleepless night in vain conjec-

Poor O'Halloran was quite unfortunate. He had no one for a confidant but the deaf Englishman, Captain Waters. To possess him with the important secret was by no means an easy task. To shout one's tender passion, as if roaring "fire," or charging an enemy, was not at all pleasant; yet, driven to desperation, he made the effort. Leading his friend to a sequestered spot, where they would be safe from interruntion, he began :

"I believe you're a good friend, Waters, and I want your assistance." The Captain looked wise, and said, "precisely!"
"Now," elevating his voice, "I'm in a deuce

The Captain drew out a huge wallet, and said, as he opened it, "How much?"
"Oh! confound it—I don't want your money-I want your advice-your advice,

The Captain, much relieved, replaced his wal-

let, and responded, "Fire away!"
"What's your opinion of a good-looking young fellow, of limited means, pursuing an angel with five hundred thousand? "I think he's a fool."

"The devil you do?" O'Halloran was about proceeding to remonstrate, when a man came running up, very red in the face, out of breath, and apologized, by saying that he had heard loud talking, and

feared a quarrel was going on. Just then, Victor, looking up, saw one of the Newport dandies lying upon the rock, and grinning hideously. Grasping his cane, he approached him.
"Look, you, sir; you have been playing the dirty eavesdropper.

"Eavesdropper," retorted the poor fellow; "how could one help it, with people shouting as if a mile apart?" "You had no business to hear a word, you

scoundrel. Now, I let you go, but if ever I hear a word of this whispered round, I'll hunt you up, and pay with interest—I will."

This threat alone preserved the secret—but further conferences with Captain Waters were out of the question. Fortunately for him, and very unfortunate for the victim, Victor was shortly afterwards introduced to Captain Wat-tles. Irishman like, he followed up the introduction by the closest intimacy, and the poor man found himself the receptacle of two courses of true love—same in folly, but widely differing in the fact, that one came from an old friend, while the other must be looked upon as an enwhile the other must be looked upon as an enplimented by the attention, to shake off O'Halloran; so he listened attentively—though, to him justice, he gave his solemn adjusted. He was too polite, in fact, too much compliance with my advice, given to him justice, he gave his solemn adjusted to which he is committed.

I never sam for the Constitution, than definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, than the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, the definition and meaning of the other words used in that the Federal Constitution, the defi of true love-same in folly, but widely differing dour alone, and avoided Victor as much as possible; but there was one place from which there could be no escape—his bed. Here the unfortunate was fairly cornered-here he was comness, which Wattles would have suffered death

rather than be guilty of, could save him. Rolled up in blanket and quilt, night-capped, and still prim, even in repose, the poor man would be rudely shaken by one or the other, to have long stories poured into his drowsy ears, on subjects to him entirely devoid of interest. "Now, Captain, dear," O'Halloran would ask, can ve advise me?'

"If there is anything," the Captain replies, "that I am entirely acquainted with, it is the gentler sex. I have made them a study, my boy. Hard to know-hard to know, I admitbut then I have given the study much time and "Don't lie there, friend of my soul, and be

indulging in such exceedingly high compliments to yourself. The great Adversary himself is puzzled entirely when he opens that fair page in the book of nature. But two heads are better than one—so help me out." "Do you think she's struck ?-do you think

she's affected?"

"That's a question, now—that's a bothereronly answer me that-I won't trouble any one, me darlint. Sometimes I think the lovely creature is-then I think she is not. When ye come to transmute the gilded tints of the glorious clouds into solid gold, coin it into coin, and put it in the selection. If the unfortunate will only your pocket, and call it yours, the same takes a conjuror. Captain, dear, am I the man? I hear her sweet lips utter heavenly things-but

are they for me? Is she pouring her precious des she goes mad in muslin, while her lady up, and cherished forever and ever? Amen." Well, well; come to the practical-bring matters to an issue. Why not make the experiment? Send her some trifle, make her a present, and see how she receives it. You certainly don't wish to be kept in this state of

> "Surely not; it's killing me by inches. I'd rather see her married to our friend Wardourclever gentleman he is, too-but the de'il a bit

some the inseparable friend and companion of at once to act. He had in possession a family relic, in shape of a brooch, exceedingly del a stapid, unattractive piece of feminine absurdicate and beautiful, and this he selected to send to his heart's idol, and upon its reception hang The cause was, that some youth had cast hand, his fate. He enclosed the article in a box, acheart, and fortunes, at the fair one's feet, and companied it with a note, offering hand and heart, intimating that, "by accepting or rematter of love is one of feeling, for such fools seal his fate," and sent them to Juliet's apart-

The proposition suggested by Wattles to Vic-tor, that ancient gentleman had earnestly pressed upon Wardour as the only course. It was after much solicitation that he consented to present her with an ingeniously carved ring; and he sent with it but one line, begging her poured into that gentleman's ear all his hopes, to receive it only on account of its being a singularly beautiful relic of a bygone time, that could only become the most fascinating of the

Juliet, returning from a ride on the following who knew as much of the subject as he did of morning, found the notes and gifts upon her table. She was much distressed. That any conduct of her's should cause others to build up hopes, the overthrow of which must be painful. beyond endurance, he would waste hour after hour in talks in which Juliet's perfections and hour in talks in which Juliet's perfections and his own love were the only themes, varied to a pleasure excursion; so delay for her return would give birth to erroneous impressions of hesitation on her part. There was but one course—to return the gifts at once. Thinking, from the tenor of Wardour's note, that the an-Plained of the heat of the room, and herself tique brooch was from him, she sent it, with a word simply saying that she trusted hereafter pleasant acquaintance might continue upon the same footing as of old. The ring she determined to return to O'Halloran that evening.

Poor Wardour, when the box with its singular contents arrived, with the—to him—myste-rious note, no words could express his astonishment. He could scarcely credit his senses. The Captain was called in, and consultations were deep and protracted.
"You may rely upon it, my boy," the Captain

exclaimed, again and again, triumphantly, "you have won. The day's yours. You send her a ring, as I advised—mind, as I advised—she re-

let him be you, with orders to bring home what- to place the brooch in his breast, and call on Miss Deming the next morning. His heart throbbed as he thought over the happy interview that was to bless him for life.

Juliet met O'Halloran in the ball-room. Many

hour of parting had come.

"Mr. O'Halloran," said Juliet, hurriedly, as she gave him the ring—she had danced with him often that evening for the purpose of saying this—"I cannot remain your debtor, as you wish. This is better worn by you than myself. It is very beautiful—very beautiful, indeed—you must wear it as my friend."

She hastened away sairing the arm of her.

25th May, three days after the assault upon him by Mr. Brooks, and saw him constantly to the 29th May, when Dr. Lindsly became his regular physician.

For three days of this time he was in a critical situation from the external injuries, and I remained in Washington in order to attend upon him. My fears on leaving him were, that, besides the internal injuries, his brain had re-

She hastened away, seizing the arm of her uncle in her flight. In leaving the hall, she gave one glance at O'Halloran, who stood transfixed upon the spot like a statue. "Poor man!" sighed Juliet. The sympathy was wasted. No two happier men saw a night melt into morn. Each thought himself accepted. Each thanked Heaven for the success so long hoped for. To do both justice, they were as disinterested and honest as suitors of the good and beautiful Juliet should be.

In the morning, Wardour, with the brooch sparkling on his breast, called on Juliet. While waiting her appearance, Victor O'Halloran en-

waiting her appearance, Victor O'Halloran en-tered, his face flushed, his eyes glistening, and every indication of a man in the happiest humor with himself.

"Ah! Wardour, how do you do? I am very glad to see"— He ceased abruptly, and dropped Wardour's hand so suddenly, that the act seemed as if Victor had been shot. Then added, half to himself, "She's an infernal flirt." He began pacing the floor like a mad-man, to Wardour's intense astonishment. "Why, O'Halloran, what is the matter?"

"Probably you know, sir; you are here by appointment, to witness this. Hope you enjoy it. But you had better go. You'll repent if you do not. Go, sir, go."

"Upon my soul, this is strange language."

Victor paused suddenly, and, raising his hand, pointed to the door. It was Wardour's

turn to pale. He saw his ring on Victor's finger.
"I believe, Mr. O'Halloran," he said, slowly, a perfect tempest sending its calm in advance, "I believe, sir, that I know why you say I had better leave here. I will; but, before doing so, let me say that, whatever may be your conduct hereafter, this, at least, should

bave shown something more of the gentle He left. O'Halloran, staring after him, then muttered, as he tore the ring from his hand, and flung it on the table, "More of a gentleman, more of the gentleman. Insult to injury. We'll see. Yes, we'll see the scoundrel-the

ances.

dour referring to Capt. Wattles, as his friend. The two friends, by an interchange of some formal notes, selected the spot, and named the hour of combat for the following morning. Wardour and O'Halloran passed the intermediste time in preparation incident to such fearful business.

"Oh! you quiet, serious, beautiful, little devil," said O'Halloran, as he contemplated one of his pistols that he lifted from the case, how easy you rest in my hand now, quiet as the night, yet deadly as the lightning. There's a deal of mischief in ye-for many a tall youth I've known measure the sod, who left reaking hearts to mourn, and hot tears to water the grave. A deal of good have ye spoken, too, when the foul slanderer and heartless villain tumbled down, and went into quick decay, because ve said the word. Ye have a cure for all life's ills down in that deep, dark throat; and it is I, Victor O'Halloran, without mother or sister to mourn, who is ready for ye. My heart is bitter with the abuse, for life comes to me full of wearying nothingness. Come, come, Victor, my boy, this won't do—there's work on hand—there—what then? I will leave old post here my property—a pistol case—and on some foggy morning he'll blow a hole into his

hearing.' Victor, in his haste and indignation, neglected to take Captain Waters to some place secure from the hearing of others. One hear-he could not help but hear, so loud and angrily was the Irishman expressing himself-and that one was Albert Pinckney, who roomed near Captain Waters. He turned from them, he coughed, he even spoke, but Victor continued the history of his troubles. Albert was surprised-he had looked upon the good and beautiful face of Juliet, and could not realize that she had been guilty of such heartless conduct. There must be an error, and he determined, for once, to meddle in the affairs of

others, and give an opportunity to clear up the matter before bloodshed. He thought of seeking an interview with He sought that gentleman, and found that he until near midnight. Short time for consultation, should he arrive. Albert waited with intense anxiety. He threw himself upon a bed, with orders to be wakened at midnight. The order was neglected, and at daylight he awoke. found O'Halloran and his friend stealing from their apartment. He hastened to the room of Governor Denton, and found that worthy sound asleep. Without much ceremony, he shook him up, and hastily related all he had heard.

"God bless me!" exclaimed the honorable gentleman, leaping from his bed. "We must see Juliet—see Mrs. Colburn—this won't do terrible-I remember Burr-hand me that gown-dead shot-slippers, please-barbarous,

In gown and slippers, with night-cap yet on, he ran to the ladies room. They had taken a sudden freak, and were on the beach, bathing. Without stopping to dress, he flew down stairs, flung himself into the nearest coach. Albert sprang on the box, and they galloped to the

The morning was breaking softly and beautifully over the waters of the boundless sea, as the combatants met for the purpose of shedding each other's blood. When O'Halloran arrived with his second, Wardour and Wattles were on the ground, with a surgeon and assistant—the only spectators. Preparations were brief. The combatants had taken their places, pistols in hand, and were waiting for the word "fire," when a frantic shout, mingled with the rattling of wheels, was heard. All turned, and saw a carriage approaching at a rapid pace, from the window of which a long, gaunt body,

and Mrs. Wentworth.

The scene was impressive. His Excellency was yet in his gown, cap, and slippers—the ladies in their bathing dresses, dripping with water, looked like sea nymphs, who, for the moment, had donned the Bloomer costume.

Albert Pinckney, coaching, estopished surnam and assistant, made up the background.

Albert Pinckney, coaching, estopished surnam and assistant, made up the background.

We, of the rank and file of that old party, was accustomed to stand up to the contest of victory, and to consider

MR. SUMNER AND HIS CALUMNIATORS. To refute the base and heartless rumor spread

by the enemies of Mr. Sumner, that his withdrawal from active duties is voluntary, and intimes during the evening she attempted to return the gift, and as often failed. She should have given the trifle to Governor Denton or

cal situation from the external injuries, and I remained in Washington in order to attend upon him. My fears on leaving him were, that, besides the internal injuries, his brain had received a shock from which it might not recover for months, and I felt it my duty to caution him strongly against all exertion, until it was fully restored from the effects of the shock. I pressed this upon him because he expressed

a determination to resume his duties at once, which, according to my opinion, he could not do without the risk of losing his life. Very respectfully, &c.,
MARSHALL S. PERRY. Hon. Henry Wilson.

Washington, September 23, 1856. DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I state that I was the regular medical attendant of Mr. Sumner, from May 29th to the time of his leav-

ing Washington, at the beginning of July.

During this whole period, he was suffering from the effects of the injuries received in the Senate Chamber, on the 23d of May. Much of this time he was confined to his bed; and at no part of the time was he able to resume his public duties. His constant wish, expressed repeatedly to me, was that he might be speedily restored, so as to take his seat again in the Senate, from which, as I am informed, he had never before been absent for a single day. Mr. Sumner left here by my advice, in order to enjoy the advantage of a change of air, either

at the sea-shore or on the mountains. I inclined favor of the latter, and recommended Schooley's Mountain, in New Jersey. In the event of his great weakness continuing on his going to Philadelphia, I urged him to consult an eminent physician there, and be gov-

erned by his advice. rned by his advice.
I remain, faithfully, yours,
HARVEY LINDSLY. Hon. Henry Wilson.

PHELADELPHIA, October 2, 1856. SIR: In reply to your inquiries, I begin by stating that my intercourse with Mr. Summer has been wholly of a professional and social nature, as, personally, I should derive no satisfaction from the success of those political principles to which he is committed.

I never saw Mr. Sumner before the 9th of

period. I have insisted upon his seclusion much in opposition to his own earnest desires, and the repeated calls of some of his political pended upon his entire abstraction from all ex-

I make this statement in justice to Mr. Sum-ner, in order to repel the unfounded rumors of his complicity with party tactics in thus with-drawing himself. What he has thus done, he has done absolutely under my professional di-rection; and in the discharge of my duty, I could not have given any other advice.

When Mr. Sumner came under my care, was exceedingly feeble, with a morbid irritability of the nervous system, with sleeplessness and inability to make any exertion, mental or physical, also without apparent recuperative power. His condition awakened my solicitude, as it was difficult to determine whether he la bored under functional or organic injury of the brain. It was evident the injuries he had orig-inally received on the floor of the Senate had been aggravated by the peculiar condition of duced by severe mental exertion, and nervous tension from the loss of sleep for several consecutive nights; also by the peculiar susceptisecutive nights; also by the peculiar suscepti-bility of his temperament, which is highly ner-vous. I enjoined absolute repose, and, especial-ly, withdrawal from all public duties, and ad-vised mountain air, preferring Cresson on the Alleghanies, to Schooley's Mountain, as higher

and more retired. Mr. Sumner has returned from Cresson im proved, though still an invalid, and is now under my constant care. His restoration to health at an early day depends entirely upon his complete abstraction, except within prescribed limits, from mental or physical exertion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CASPAR WISTER. Hon. Henry Wilson.

CINCINNATI, October 4, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

I cut from the Daily Cincinnati Gazette o He thought of seeking an interview with Miss Deming; then, changing his mind, determined to lay the affair before Governor Denton. this date an exceedingly well-conceived and well-written response to the proceedings put forth by the antediluvian Whigs, at their recent Convention at Baltimore, and enclose it to you. had gone to New York, and would not be back You may find it useful to republish. I should like to see it in your paper. It seems to me to be such a notice of those proceedings as they deserve. Yours, truly,

> FROM AN OLD LINE WHIG To the Members of the recent assemblage at Baltimore, styling itself Whig Convention.

GENTLEMEN: An obscure individual, here tofore addicted to the voting of Whig tickets and to the support of Whig principles, who archives and organization of the Whig party in Ohio, has read with care the proceedings of your Convention. It purports to be a Convention called to revive and reorganize the old Whig party, and to be composed of individuals filled with regret that the party to which they once belonged is no longer in the field. You avow your belief that the time and occasion are at hand for the grave to burst its cere

ample in your own proper persons. "Be thy intents wicked or charitable, Thou com'st in such a questionable shape That I will speak to thee."

ments; for the buried to revisit the earth; and

you solemnize your belief by setting the ex-

The work of reviving a great party is a serious work. The old Whig party drew but little money from the national treasury. Her leaders lacked the art of getting themselves elected to frequent office; but studied rather how, at the head of the armies of the Republic, to advance her standards upon contested fields; how, in peace, to develop the material resources of the nation, by commerce and the arts; how, at the bar and on the bench, to expound in a queer dress, was gesticulating violently. The carriage whirled furiously into their midst at a gallop, and from it leaped Governor Denton, lifting out Mrs. Colburn, Juliet Deming, and Mrs. Wentworth.

The carriage whirled furiously into their midst at a gallop, and from it leaped Governor Denton, lifting out Mrs. Colburn, Juliet Deming, and Mrs. Wentworth.

The occasion of your meeting was doubtless a joyful one, and the prospect of once more beholding the old Whig banner, still full high advanced, and beaming in its original lustre, was exciting. The thought to men of your age must have recalled a thousand glorious scenes, and must have rolled back the wheels of time to years of a more generous and noble companionship. That you should separate, leaving a portion of your work undone—that portion most likely to recall your elated hearts to a sense of mortality—should be no cause either for surprise or uncharitableness. And since you will necessarily be obliged to reassemble,

to accomplish the proposed object, by any expedient and apt means, and was left to its discretion for the selection of means. Another rule was this: That the fact of government and of sovereignty necessarily implied and involved ving the people of the power of self-defence; that the terms government and sovereignty had a certain significance and meaning of themselves, which meaning had no more need to be written out at length in the Constitution, than

for them to insist upon what they called a themselves into a simple assertion on one side - and that the claims now put forward, unless instance—and yours is, therefore, unconstitu-tional." The whole Bank, Tariff, and Internal So m no more. The same modes of reasoning ram-ified themselves through a great variety of acknowledged on all sides to be national. An ty caucusses; then upwards, again, from the quite recent, speeches, declarations, resolutions, county courts to the State courts, and still platforms, judicial decisions of the highest Fedbeaten. As rules of judicial construction, the of Slavery into new Territories; and they say Whig doctrines were everywhere adopted, and they find that a general concurrence of opinion apread upon the records of the courts. Our existed of the expediency of exercising that sick-room - not ashamed to show ourselves certain inconvenience in throwing summersets; among the mourners, after darkness closed and if they begin, they would like to know how

ning upon other themes of discussion. It is true, that under these lie in part the same old methods of constitutional construction, which have divided public opinion before, and which would naturally lead us Whigs to choose one would naturally lead us Whigs to choose one will accomplished with the details of that con-

see your zeal renewed, and a satisfactory ex-tutions under which their vacant lands shall be peopled, formed into States, and admitted into the Union, denied. Their sovereignty over their own domain is sought to be stultified. Scarce-feat, a secret organization, sometimes called In the design of the surface of these fiddlers?—you be on hand.

That's bad, my boy; but couldn't you him one of these fiddlers?—you be on hand.

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The boy of course, explanations followed, and myster were accustomed to stand up to the contest. The work stord of the united searces which it my work as for that old party, we seat to stand provided the feat, as escret organization, sometimes of the country to the country to the people of the United States and a slight insight to be surface of our two him of the people of the U

old Whigs of the country who read your proceedings will feel a certain sense of vacuity.

You tell them it is too late to put up candidates of their own. You fail to appounce any principles and discretion as to what influences shall be the what it would be glad to do, I can pretend to no definite knowledge. I notice in your Convention the names of many, understood to be that they would not long deny to others what they claimed for themselves. They never dreamed ceedings will feel a certain sense of vacuity. You tell them it is too late to put up candidates of their own. You fail to announce any principles not common to all political parties, and you resolutely torn your backs upon anything ike an announcement of measures. Such a bagianing, for a party having the temperament, they have in fact abdicated popular sovereignty; they are given over to a bagianing, for a party having the temperament, and the peculiar experiences of the old Whig party, I cannot but regard as inauspicious. One cannot but wonder, supposing the rally to the vertice of their neighbors, where and how no definite knowledge. I notice in your Common to be their law, they cannot out the making of their law, they cannot control the esting of their law, they cannot not all political parties, and you resolutely torn your backs upon anything bequired to the interpolation of the law of the companionally, which may be injurious or repulsive, but in regard to which they have no one cannot but wonder, supposing the rally to the vertice of the proper of the United States frough their Government, to the political parties, and you resolutely torn your beake subject, viz: In case we, which they have no power of resistance, nor even the right of protocome their own destiny—or, reduced to its implies from of expression, this denial to the political states, through their Government, is the party, I cannot but regard as inauspicious. One cannot but wonder, supposing the rally to the vertice of the united states and the provention of the United States through their Government, to the political states to the right of frovernment, in the result of the people of the United States, through their Government, they have in fact abdicated the political states of the provention of the united the wholly blotted out. I challenge that they would not long denty to the shall be called on to answer the following questions. In regard to which they have the subject, viz: In case we, where and they are the provent of the United States

the existence of such powers, whether expressed or not, as, if not possessed, would be a denial of government and of sovereignty; in other words, power to corrupt and annoy the body politic.

to be there, it was own Government. equally inadmissible to practice ingenuity to The merits of Slavery and Polygamy, as ties and of districts; not self seekers nor greedy construe powers and duties out of it; that, upon forms of social organization, ought to be great, of position, but holding in an eminent degree the whole, it was to be taken without liberality to justify their extension by such means, and on one hand, or narrowness on the other, according to its natural purport and objects, and construed like any other arrangement entered into for a lawful and good purpose.

They did not need the encouragement bors. They did not need the encouragement of victory to make them work for their principles. To any call of duty, as Whigs, they able opinions of both Slavery and Polygamy. construed like any other arrangement entered into for a lawful and good purpose.

In these discussions, their antagonists were country entertain, perhaps erroneously, unfavorable opinions of both Slavery and Polygamy. They are not intimately acquainted with either, not always consistent with themselves-not har- but have seen and heard enough of both to monious with one another-but it was common create a dislike, it may be a prejudice. Since every vagrant rub a-dub that can call such Slavery already has more room than it can oc. men into action; nor, being in action, can they "strict construction," and to insist upon treating the Constitution very much as if it was an tended; and they look upon the desire to urge indictment for crime, and as if the debate in hand was a criminal prosecution, where all dilections of all who are not engaged in it, as to-day upon the stump, appealing to their neighthe presumptions were to be taken against pretentious, unneighborly, and offensive. When the presumptions were to be taken against the instrument. Where a power was clearly conferred, and the means of exercising it not specified, they did not deny that there was an implied power to use such means as were necessary; but they claimed that necessary was on this question. I have seen old Whigs who much the same as indiana with a second of the problems of the problems, in arguments and orations which strike home to the guments and orations which strike home to the very foundations of public feeling.

Very respectfully, Arrow of the consider that the people have a great propensity to vote on this question. I have seen old Whigs who much the same as indispensable, and left little make no scruples to acknowledge that they choice of means. In such case, if they had love the Whig party, but who insist upon it some means which they preferred, they were they also love virtue, and that polygamy is hosapt to claim that fact as an evidence that other tile to virtue; who insist upon it they also love means were unnecessrry, and therefore unconstitutional. Not a few of the grave constitutional. Some of them go tional discussions of the country have resolved so far as to say that they love the Constitution,

Some other mode can be adopted-ours, for met and overthrown, will subvert that instru So much diversity of opinion is expressed, as improvement controversies, so far as they were to what is national and what sectional, that not state of the Unionnade constitutional questions, had this extent a few old Whigs have been looking over their affairs, running downwards from the Halls of Congress to the State Legislatures and to counupwards to the Supreme Federal Court at Wash- eral Court, all concurring in the assertion that ington. The path was often travelled, and well | Congress has power to prohibit the extension great leaders were not destined to collect and power, especially as to Territory north of 36° disburse the revenues of the Government, or to 30′ north latitude. The leaders of both the old feel their palms often crossed with its emolu- parties took this ground. In addition to this enduring. Admitting the hand of Providence to be visible in the affairs of nations, one might almost imagine the destiny of the Whig party to have been, not to administer the Constituments, but to triumphs more intellectual and general argument as to constitutional power, The work has been done too strongly and well to leave much for future discussions, beyond a vain repetition of what has been already well said on one side or the other, and already determined by judicial decisions, accumulated one upon another, until a further accumulation could add little to their authority. In this view, the Whig party has added to its claims of pleasant remembrance, the crowning honor of having disbanded when its work was accomplished. It did not live itself into the contempt of good men by dragging on a useless existence as a faction, after its victories and defeats had become final, and its duties as a party had ceased. Some of us who were in at the last scenes, performing the humble duties of the sink-room—not ashamed to show ourselves upon it — would be sorry to see its venerable many will be expected of them? Will they, remains recalled, for public exhibition, as a it is asked, after turning against the old Whig grinning skelcton.

The feeling of the country appears to be runcount? When you issue your next manifesto,

side rather than the other; but these are so well acquainted with the details of that con distorted and strained, as to only bear that degree of resemblance to their former selves,
which a caricature may bear to the original,
and so warped and complicated in their proposed application to measures and results, that
the people of the country seem to leave both of
the old dead parties to be set to dead to the prothe people of the country seem to leave both of the people of the country seem to leave both of the old dead parties to bury their dead.

On one side, we found the power of the people of the Union to mould and direct the insti-

I am under the impression that most of the choice and discretion as to what influences shall and seemed itself not to be entirely certain ward to the time when Slavery would be abolished

President and Vice President are the candi- the early days of the Republic. I quote from panionality. That you should separate, leaving a portion of your work undone—that portion most likely to recall your elated hearis to a sense of mortality—should be no cause either for surprise or uncharitableness. And since you will necessarily be obliged to reassemble, in order to finish your work, and explain to us what you would be pleased to have us do, in case we should conclude to rally, I beg leave respectfully, to make a few suggestions.

Our old Whig party conceived itself to be an eminently constitutional law. Their methods of reasoning and of construction were the methods adopted by the courts. One great leading rule of constitution, and of construction was this: If they found in the Constitution of the surprise or uncharitableness. The total proposed optical in any proposed point of the Americans represents the sheet of the several implication was the surprise or uncharitableness. And since the surprise or uncharitablen what answer can we make, if we are requested, as Whigs, to rally for Mr. Buchanan? How shall we show our friends that Mr. Buchanan is sectional, and Mr. Fillmore not so? I see, as I go on, that before progress can be expected in rallying our old party, a great many explana-tions must be made. But I suppose you would

> approaching middle life, the leaders of cou the regards and the confidence of their neighparty and the flag went down, they gave them funeral hanors. Allow me to say, that it is not be thrown into disorder or witherawn from the field by an idle sound of trumpets in unex-

Central Committee.

JEFFERSON AGAINST DOUGLAS. SPEECH OF HON, AARON H. CRAGIN. Of New Hampshire,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 4, 1856.

simple record of my votes. But, sir, these are extraordinary times; times when great principles are at stake; times that call for words as well as most even years for the most even years for the most even years. acts. At such a crisis, when the theory of our Colony, upon the most safe and equitable to Government is questioned and denied, when masters and themselves."—Page 1136. even freedom of speech is denied in the Halls of | I could fill pages with similar extracts, but the Congress, the commission of a free and generous above are all that my limits will allow. this floor, commands my voice, if for nothing Washington and his co-laborers in the cause of else, to demonstrate and vindicate their right of

My own inclination, as well as my sense of

tion, nor grow fat upon it, but to defend it while young, to maintain its symmetry, and send it, unharmed, upon a career of liberty and glory. On this hypothesis, it might seem as if the years of the Union. On this Union, the ware days and sold and comfort in standing claim my attention while the clock shall measure the pleasure of seeing you. It will defer going into a detail of the business till I have the passing hour.

Mr. Chairman, the demands of Slavery for extension and political power have become so unreasonable, persistent, and violent, that no terized by the Father of his Country as a "striking through the plants of seeing you."

It work were dear and comfort in standing claim my attention while the clock shall measure the pleasure of seeing you.

Mr. Chairman, the demands of Slavery for extension and political power have become so unreasonable, persistent, and violent, that no send it, unharmed, upon a career of liberty and glory. On this hypothesis, it might seem as if its work were done and ended; for it is clear, national ground they stand yet, without any that in settling the principles by which the Constitution shall be construed, little more can be hoped from debate or judicial decisions. They were hoped from debate or judicial decisions. They work has been done too strongly and well now be charged with sectionalism, and their former national position, they should now be charged with sectionalism, and their future history of our country now presses upon the virgin soil of the free Territories?

> all quarried from the mountains of truth; and, as it rose majestically before an astonished world, it rejoiced the hearts and hopes of mankind. Tyrants only cursed the workmen and their workmanship. Its architecture was new. It had no model in Grecian or Roman history. It seemed a paragon, let down from Heaven to inspire the hopes of men, and to demonstrate The builders recognised the rights of human nature as universal. Liberty, the great first right of man, they claimed for "all men," and claimed it from "God himself." Upon this foundation they erected the temple, and dedicated Washington was crowned its patron saint. The work completed was the noblest effort of

human wisdom. But it was not perfect. It had epithets shall deter me from the co one blemish—a little spot—the black stain of Slavery. The workmen-the friends of Freedom everywhere—deplored this. They labored long and prayerfully to remove this deformity. They applied all the skill of their art; but they labored in vain. Self-interest was too strong for patriot-

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The following extracts from the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and of meetings in Southern States prior to the Declaration of Independence, show the feeling of the people in

the American Archives, fourth series, vol. 1: "CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

"In Congress, Faironepain, Center Square, Congress, Faironepain, President, New Hampshire—John Sailivan, Nathanie! Folsom "Massachusetts Bay — Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adam John Adams, Robert Trent Payne.

"Ehode Island.—Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward." Connecticut.—Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Saerman, Sil

Denne
"New York.—Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James
Duane, Philip Livingston, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, tions must be made. But I suppose you would not have undertaken a work of so much importance, had there been any danger of your becoming discouraged. We must, of course, understand what is to be done, before we can form our plans as to the best mode of proceeding.

Duane, Philip Livingston, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, Simon Boerum.

**New Jersey.—James Kiney, William Livingston, Stephen Craue. Richard Smith, John De Hart.

**Pennsylvania.—Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Garge Ross.

**The Lower Counties. Newcastle, &c.—Cwsar Rodney, Thomas McKenn, George Rend.

**Maryland.—Matthew Tighman, Thomas Johnson, ir.

**Waryland.—Matthew Tighman, Thomas Johnson, ir.

**Waryland.—Waryland.—Matthew Tighman, Ir.

**Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—Waryland.—

William Paca, Samuel Chase.
"Virginia - Richard Henry Lee, George Washington Richard Caswell.
"South Carolina.—Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch,

"The address to the people of Great Britain being brin, and the amendments directed being made, the was approved, and is as follows:

was approved, and is as follows:

"To the people of Great Brimin, from the delegates appointed by the several English Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Garolina, and South Carolina, to consider of their grier-fices in General Congress, at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.

Friends and Fellow-citizens: When a nation, led to greatness by the hand of Liberry, and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence, and humanity, can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of lorging chains for her friends and children, and, instead of giving support to Freedom, turns advocate for Stavery and Oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either censed to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her rulers."—Pages 914 to 917.

This is the language of our forefathers, structure.

This is the language of our forefathers, struggling for Liberty. Suppose the people of Kan-sas should address this same language to the people of the United States to-day; with what

ce and truth would it come! Who will say it s not applicable—every word of it? DARIEN, GEORGIA, RESOLUTIONS.

"In the Darien Committee Thursday, January 12, 1775.

"5. To show the world that we are not influenced August 4, 1856.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. CRAGIN said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If these were ordinary times, I should be quite content to return to my constituents, at the close of this session, with the simple record of my votes. But, sir, these are ex-

I turn now to the sayings of the immortal

" To the Marquis de Lafayette-April 5th, 1783.

[Extract.]

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as a precedent, to encourage the emancipation of the black people in this country from the state of bondage in which they are held, as a straking evidence of the benevolence of your heart. I shall be happy to join you in so laudable a work; but will defer going into a detail of the business till I have the pleasure of seeing you."

dated September 9, 1786, General Washingto

should compel me to it, to possess another slave by pu chase, it being among my first wisks to see some plu adopted by which Slavery, in this country, may be abo Noble patriot! He had seen his country

torious over British tyranny, and her independ-ence established; and now his great heart, swelling with humanity, proclaims it to be among his first wishes" to see Slavery abolished in this country. For entertaining the same wishes—nay, less, sir for seeking to prevent the spread of this evil and wrong—we are denounced as "traitors" and "Black Republicans." Whilst I follow the teach-

discharge of my duty. his work upon the earth, he left in his will the following dying declaration, in testimony of hi

ings of Washington, no threats or opprobrious

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.